

## Series and Parallel Circuits

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Why does there have to be a complete circuit for current to flow?

What are the components of a circuit?

Describe the important characteristics of series circuits:

Describe the important characteristics of parallel circuits:

For series-parallel circuits, what happens to the current flow if:

There is a break in the series portion of the circuit?

There is a break in one of the parallel circuits?

What are the differences between shorts and shunts?

What is the rule of thumb for the equivalent resistance of parallel loads? (in words, not the calculation)

Why would we want to calculate the equivalent resistance of parallel loads? (we tell you in the 3rd video)

Try recreating the calculation of equivalent resistance we show in the video. (Note: depending on how you round your decimal points, you may have a slightly different answer.)

What is the problem with the statement “Current follows the path of least resistance”?